| UNITED STATES BANKI | RUPTCY COUR  | Γ            |     |  |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----|--|
| SOUTHERN DISTRICT ( | OF NEW YORK  |              |     |  |
| Case No. 08-13555(  | JMP)         |              |     |  |
| Adv. Case No. 08-03 | 1420(JMP)(S  | IPA)         |     |  |
| Adv. Case No. 09-03 | 1480         |              |     |  |
|                     | ·            | :<br>        | -x  |  |
| In the Matter of:   |              |              |     |  |
| LEHMAN BROTHERS HOL | LDINGS INC.  | , et al.,    |     |  |
|                     | Debtors.     |              |     |  |
|                     |              |              | -x  |  |
| SECURITIES INVESTOR | R PROTECTION | N CORPORATIO | ON, |  |
|                     | Plaintiff    | -Appellant,  |     |  |
| -against-           | _            |              |     |  |
| LEHMAN BROTHERS INC | C.,          |              |     |  |
|                     | Defendant    | •            | •   |  |
|                     |              |              | -X  |  |
| PT BANK NEGARA Indo | ONESIA (PER  | SERO) TBK,   |     |  |
|                     | Plaintiff    | ·<br>•       |     |  |
| -against-           | <u>.</u>     |              |     |  |
| LEHMAN BROTHERS SPI | ECIAL FINAN  | CING, INC.,  |     |  |
|                     | Defendant    | ·<br>•       |     |  |
|                     |              |              | -x  |  |
| (cor                | ntinued on a | next page)   |     |  |

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| 2  | U.S. Bankruptcy Court |
| 3  | One Bowling Green     |
| 4  | New York, New York    |
| 5  |                       |
| 6  | December 16, 2009     |
| 7  | 10:02 AM              |
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| 10 | BEFORE:               |
| 11 | HON. JAMES M. PECK    |
| 12 | U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE |
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114 THE COURT: Okay, does this mean that the complaint 1 can be amended by stipulation without the need for motion 2 practice? 3 MR. STREMBA: Yes, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Fine. 5 MR. STREMBA: Your Honor's permission is required, but 6 7 I believe --THE COURT: I hereby --8 MR. STREMBA: -- everybody's consenting --9 THE COURT: I hereby grant you permission. 10 MR. STREMBA: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. CHRISTENSEN: I believe the next matter on the 13 agenda, Your Honor, are the Rule 60(b) motions. With the 14 completion of the pre-trial, that concludes my business before 15 the Court, and I ask to be excused. 16 THE COURT: So you may be excused. 17 MR. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you, and I'll turn it over to 18 those who are here for the 60(b) motions. 19 THE COURT: All right, I'm going to provide a bench 20 ruling with respect to the motion that was argued last week in 21 which Barclays Capital asserted that the filing of 60(b) 22 motions by each of the creditors' committee and the trustee and 23 the LBI SIPC case constituted an at issue waiver of the 24 attorney-client privilege. Here's my ruling.

At the outset, the Court examines the relevant law governing the attorney-client privilege. This privilege exists to encourage full and frank communication between attorneys and their clients, and thereby promote broader public interest in the observance of law and the administration of justice. See Morande Auto Group v. Metropolitan Inc., 2009 WL 650444 at \*2 (D. Conn., Mar. 12, 2009). Accordingly, courts in the Second Circuit have exercised great caution when construing rules resulting in the waiver of the privilege. Per re: the County of Erie, 546 F.3d 222 at 228 (2nd Cir. 2008). An excerpt from that case, "Rules which result in the waiver of this privilege and thus possess the potential to weaken attorney-client trust should be formulated with caution."

Generally, courts have found that parties implicitly waive the attorney-client privilege in three factual scenarios. When a client testifies concerning portions of the attorney-client communication, when a client places the attorney-client relationship directly at issue, and when a client asserts reliance on an attorney's advice as an element of a claim or defense. County of Erie, 546 F.3d at 228. It is this third instance of at issue privilege waiver on which Barclays relies. County of Erie sets forth the applicable legal standard in the Second Circuit for determining implied at issue waiver of attorney-client privilege. That case defined the test as whether the moving party can prove that the opposing party

"relied on the privileged communication as a claim or defense, was an element of a claim or defense." 546 F.3d at 228. County of Erie examined whether e-mails exchanged between a county attorney's office and sheriff's office concerning strip searches were admissible in a lawsuit challenging their constitutionality. The defendants in that case invoked an objective, qualified immunity defense in that they believed their conduct had been legal. County of Erie, 546 F.3d at 229. The Second Circuit held that the defendant's reliance on an objective, rather than subjective legal defense did not constitute at issue waiver. As stated in that case, "Petitioners do not claim a good faith or state of mind defense. They maintain only that their actions were lawful or that any rights violated were not clearly established. In view of the litigation circumstances, any legal advice rendered is irrelevant to any defense so far raised."

Moreover, the Second Circuit emphasized that a finding of waiver requires actual reliance on privileged advice, whereas the "mere indication" of privileged advice is "insufficient to place legal advice at issue." Under the test as enunciated in Erie, then, the 60(b) motions filed by the trustee and the committee did not implicitly waive the attorney-client privilege with respect to their advisor's knowledge and understanding of the sale transaction. Despite Barclays' arguments to the contrary, the claims asserted by the

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trustee and the committee in the 60(b) motions do not rely on any legal advice provided by their respective advisors, with regard to the sale transaction. Instead, these claims rely on allegedly misleading and incomplete public representations made to the Court at the sale hearing and on the alleged failure of Barclays and certain Lehman executives to say anything to contradict those representations. In other words, the claims asserted by the trustee and the committee in the 60(b) motions constitute what I'll call objective claims, asking the Court to compare in-court disclosures concerning the sale transaction with the provisions of the sale transaction as actually consummated. Neither the trustee nor the committee asserts claims based on their subjective state of mind at the time of the sale hearing.

The Court is also not persuaded by Barclays insistence that the context of the claims of the trustee and the committee and the 60(b) motions means that they necessarily waive the attorney-client privilege. At bottom, Barclays seems to argue that reliance that purported mistakes and newly discovered evidence means that the claims for relief under Rule 60(b) necessarily implicate the contemporaneous advice provided by professionals for the trustee and the committee at the time of the sale hearing. Based on the Court's review of these motions, the Court disagrees. The committee argued at the hearing and in its 60(b) motion that the newly discovered

evidence underlying its 60(b) motion consists of discovery unearthed during the Rule 2004 investigation, purportedly demonstrating misrepresentations and nondisclosures related to the sale transaction. The trustee's 60(b) motion makes clear that his arguments, with respect to mistakes, are, in fact, premised on insufficient disclosure to the Court. Thus the 60(b) motions simply do not implicate and rely on the advice given by attorneys.

This holding on at issue waiver comports with widely-recognized principles of public policy. The attorney-client privilege is critically important to ensuring open and frank communications between attorneys and their clients. For this reason, policy considerations weigh in favor of strictly construing any implied waivers of the privilege such as urged by Barclays.

Barclays is not unfairly prejudiced by this holding because other means exist for it to obtain relevant information in support of its defense to the 60(b) motions. The agreement by LBHI to share otherwise privileged information is certainly one important source.

Additionally, Barclays remains free to pursue discovery from third parties that provided information to the committee and the trustee's advisors concerning the sale transaction. Accordingly, Barclays is not worse off in that it has not been denied access to information vital to its claims.

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See County of Erie 546 F.3d at 229.

Moreover, should it become apparent at a later date that the claims of the trustee or the committee as actually presented, do, in fact, rely on legal advice provided by their respective professionals, then Barclays remains free to assert an at issue waiver at that time and seek additional related discovery.

Finally, the fact that LBHI has agreed to produce otherwise privileged documents to Barclays is not relevant to any purported privilege waiver by either the trustee or the committee. The trustee and the committee are not similarly situated to LBHI with respect to the current dispute.

As mentioned by counsel for LBHI on the record at the hearing, LBHI viewed itself as distinct from the trustee and the committee because LBHI made representations to the Court with respect to the sale transaction at the sale hearing and LBHI initiated the Rule 2004 discovery from Barclays. LBHI also based its 60(b) motion in part on the contention that its attorneys were kept in the dark with respect to changes in the sale transaction.

The motion by Barclays is denied without prejudice to bringing a later motion should it become clear at some future date that the committee or trustee is relying on privileged communications to support 60(b) relief. That's the ruling of the Court.

120 The next item is a motion by the committee. If people 1 wish to leave at this point or change their seat that's fine. 2 MR. TECCE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James Tecce 3 of Quinn Emanuel on behalf of the creditors' committee. First, 4 let me state at the outset, Your Honor, I appreciate sincerely 5 your entertaining the motion at this hearing. I know that it 6 was not originally scheduled for this time. I understand the 7 Court is extremely busy and I am going to be brief in my 8 presentation this afternoon. 9 THE COURT: Before we get started, what happened here 10 just in terms of the schedule because I had been advised that 11 this was off calendar --12 MR. TECCE: Correct. 13 THE COURT: -- and then I was advised this morning it 14 was back on? 15 MR. TECCE: Your Honor, we had two motions on calendar 16 for today on the 10 o'clock agenda; this motion and a Rule 2004 17 motion. We adjourned the Rule 2004 motion but we inadvertently 18 adjourned this one as well. We had no intention of doing that, 19 it was fully briefed and the parties were ready to go forward, 20 it was just a mistake. 21 THE COURT: Okay, well, happily I reviewed this before 2.2 it was adjourned so I'm as ready for it as I'm going to be. 23

MR. TECCE: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the committee motion asks the Court to

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